25, WILTON PLACE.
S.W.

Jan^y 15/75

My dear Gray

I have several notes to thank you for and especially for the proofs from Proceedings which I make full use of

I cannot identify your two Antiphytum with any of our specimens I should scarcely think them congeners with the Brazilian ones which have strictly opposite leaves and the nutlets are attached by a small almost stipitate areola at the inner basal angle to a flat receptacle

The small perforation through which passes the filiform funiculus is common to a great many of the hard nutted Boragea.

I have done Convolvulaceae. Stylisma and Bonamia go into Breweria I think without doubt and are indeed nearer to some of Brown's Australian species

Ph. arborescens Linn. out of which Miers makes two species of Brachistus (without having seen the specimen or the plate) is a true Physalis Linnaeus ~~described~~ ~~from~~ ~~Miller~~ took it up from Miller and Miller's very good figure shows geminate leaves solitary pedicels the true corolla and vesicular angular fruiting calyx of Physalis – and nothing to do with Brachistus Miller describing a tall thick almost woody stem of 10-12 feet gave rise to the name arborescens as has been given to many herbs which imitate trees – It must be a very suspicious perhaps distinct species of Physalis but a certain congener

Capsicum Bassovia and Brachistus are three genera with the fruiting calyx unchanged very near each other but distinguishable

Many thanks for your excellent eloge of Wyman which was well deserved

Yours very sincerely
George Bentham

I put Nolaneae as a tribe of Convolvulaceae – Grabowskia is a true Lycium there are several ovules in each (2) cells of the ovary though the fruit is dispermous with usually 1 but sometimes two & seeds [illegible] well [illegible]

than are the great tropical ones. Some of the African ones certainly approach Bonamia in habit but I think they all have the true Convolvulus corolla the broad short lobes or angles connected by deeply pleated intervals whilst in Bonamia (which I have in bud only) the corolla lobes are quite distinct induplicate but having outside to the margin without any folded connection having thus the corolla of Seddera [illegible] Dicranostyles (although larger) not that of Convolvulus Evolvulus [illegible] etc. So that I think Bonamia must remain a monotypic Madagascar genus (said to be an erect tall shrub) and Hyalina [illegible] Seddera and Breweria merge in Breweria

I have begun upon Solaneae I think that your Chamaesaracha must stand as a distinct genus nearer to Physalis than to Saracha – the latter has always an enlarged very spreading fruiting calyx leaving the whole fruit berry exposed and a deeply lobed corolla Athenaea (which includes Saracha viscosa [illegible] figured by Don and probably [illegible] [illegible]) has a deeply lobed corolla and the fruiting calyx enclosing the berry – membranous and much enlarged often vesicular but not angular – Sarachas are all West S. American extending from Bolivia to Mexico – Athenaeas are tropical Brasil & Bolivia to Mexico or at least Central America – Your Chamaesaracha is limited to your species. S. acutifolia Miers is founded on a poor fragment with a few buds and one open flower the pedicels all simple & solitary not "somewhat 2-flowered" and to my mind it is a genuine Physalis the specimen too imperfect to match with certainty and perhaps an undescribed narrow-leaved species with a rather large corolla